

SIR PHILIP CURRIE—VACANCIES AND CANDIDATES AT ROME, PETERSBURG AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, December 29. There must be a singular fascination in diplomatic life at Constantinople when a man like Sir Philip Currie is ready to go there as ambassador. A great post to undoubtedly is, perhaps the greatest in European diplomacy, and at intervals, if not always, of profound importance to the interests of this country. It offers almost every temptation to the diplomatist by profession; to the man whose trade it is to be Envoy and generally very late in life—Ambassador. He is a rolling stone, here to-day and there to-morrow, in Brazil one year, at Teheran the next, at Petersburg the year after. From the days when he was first attached to a mission he has tried every form of locomotion, endured every climate, tested in their varying capabilities of dulness every minor capital in the two hemispheres. He is forbidden to form attachments for places or people. The aim of his life is promotion in the service, the rule of which is seniority tempered by selection. He may spend years as secretary in the whirl of Paris or London gaieties, and is none the less expected to rejoice in the step which exiles him to the unspeakable apathy of the Liban of Coberg. To all that and much more he makes up his mind when he chooses diplomacy as a career.

Very different from all this has been and is Sir Philip Currie's position. He has spent his life in the Foreign Office which he entered as clerk in 1854, then twenty years of age. Promotion is slow, and it was twenty years later before he became senior clerk and not till 1889 that he was appointed Permanent Under Secretary. In the interval, no doubt, he had seen much service abroad, but always in discharge of some special mission; as when he went with Lord Wodehouse in 1862 to Copenhagen; as with Lord Salisbury to Constantinople in 1876;—again as joint secretary, Lord Rowton being the other,—to the special embassy to Berlin, where Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury represented England in the Congress of Berlin; again on an ornamental Garter mission to the Court of Spain in 1881. It is pretty obvious that a man is not chosen for such work as had to be done at Constantinople in 1876 or at Berlin two years later unless he is known to have very exceptional ability. He must be something more than a trained and capable Foreign Office clerk; he must have tact and wide knowledge of men and things and of the world. A man of the world Sir Philip Currie has always been, and of the London world. His birth, his ample fortune, his attractive house, his quiet character of character, of manner, of conversation, all combined to give him that social eminence which is indispensable to the diplomatist and useful to him in the Permanent Under Secretaryship at the Foreign Office. No mere man of routine can fill such a post. It is one of the half-dozen places the occupants of which, in no narrow sense of the word, govern this Empire. Ministers come and go. The Permanent chief is permanent. The mere fact of his permanency gives him an acquaintance with affairs and with the methods of doing business such as few Parliamentary chiefs, in their fitful and interrupted tenure of office, ever acquire.

It was Lord Salisbury who appointed Sir Philip Currie to this great permanent office. Lord Salisbury had every means of ascertaining his fitness. There was also a political sympathy between them. Sir Philip is a Conservative. There have been periods in the diplomatic history of this country when domestic politics made a great difference in the conduct of foreign affairs. They did when Lord Granville was Foreign Minister, for Lord Granville was hardly more than a factotum of Mr. Gladstone in such matters. With Lord Rosebery the case is known to be very unlike what it was with Lord Granville. Lord Rosebery is an avowed believer in the value of continuity in foreign policy. If England is to be England abroad, it ought not to signify whether a Conservative or a Liberal be Prime Minister or Foreign Minister. The voice of England should be the same and have the same authority. Her aims should be continuous; her imperial policy imperial. The power of making them so is a great power. If there be a weak or indolent or vacillating Foreign Secretary, then it is that the value of such a permanent official as Sir Philip becomes greatest. Truth to say, he has always had a strong chief, and the fact that he has, and is likely to have, whatever the turn of the political wheel, may be to him one reason for accepting the Embassy at Constantinople.

The appointment of Sir Philip Currie to Constantinople resembles in one important respect that of Sir Julian Pauncefote to Washington. In both cases, diplomatic routine was broken up. Neither of these two able men was in the regular line of promotion. The truth is, the regular diplomatic service of Great Britain is not rich in able men. I said the other day in writing of Sir Robert Morier that not more than two or three Ambassadors had a great domestic reputation, whatever might be their reputation in foreign countries. I might have put it more strongly. There are few who stand very high either with the courts to which they are accredited, or with the Foreign Office itself, and the Foreign Office chiefs, permanent or temporary.

Three great posts have lately fallen vacant—Rome, Constantinople, Petersburg. Rome indeed has, within a brief period, been twice vacant. The first time, when Lord Dufferin was promoted to Paris, Lord Vivian received the appointment; an amiable man for whose capacities Brussels had been thought to afford full scope. Lord Vivian died, and Rome is now filled by transferring thither Sir Clare Ford, whose success at Constantinople was not such as to make it seem prudent to keep him there. His place is taken by a man who, with all his Foreign Office training, is looked upon by the diplomatic body, properly so called, as an outsider. Petersburg is still vacant, and again an outsider is talked of as likely to be sent to the capital of the Czars, Lord Lansdowne, the present Viceroy of India, shortly to be replaced by Lord Elgin. What are Lord Lansdowne's claims? None, to the mind of the pure diplomatist. None to the mind of the pure politician; for he is not even a supporter of Mr. Gladstone. But he has shown capacity of a kind which may fit him for such a place as Petersburg. He must have acquired in India a great deal of knowledge about Russian proceedings in Central Asia, and he may make a very good Ambassador.

If not Lord Lansdowne, then who? There is but a short list to choose from,—a short list, that is, of men who can be thought at present of as Ambassadors abroad. Hardly one first-class man outside Cairo, Madrid, Paris, Berlin and Washington; and none of those can well be transferred from his present duties. Lord Cromer must stay at Cairo while England stays in Egypt. Even the champions of the scuttling scheme, who want to see the French established on the Nile, agree that Lord Cromer is an indispensable agent of the policy they detest—the policy which keeps England in Egypt for the sake of Egypt and for the sake of England and for the sake of civilization. He would welcome a change but, like so many Englishmen in the front ranks of public life, he subordinates his personal wishes and interests to the interests of the public service.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, now at Madrid, would perhaps be as unacceptable to the Sultan as Lord Cromer, or almost as much so. Whether he would come to go to Petersburg I don't know. It is understood that Lord Cromer, aware that he is impossible at Constantinople because he is the impersonation of a whole set of ideas hateful to the Sultan, would gladly exchange the Nile for the Neva. Sir Henry Wolff is one of the few Englishmen who have the kind of gifts which are best suited to dealing with the Oriental; suavity, patience, flexibility, and the power of

so extensively held by Democratic leaders. Perhaps, on the other hand, they will not.

That was a heret's nest in Hawaii that Secretary Gresham stepped in.

Ex-Speaker Sulzer was a blanket ballot, but he speaks it with a "paster." The devotion of Tammany Hall to the paster ballot is one of the most interesting political phenomena of the period.

There would appear to be good sense in the petition sent to Harvard University by a number of well-known New-Yorkers, asking that the degrees given to the students of Radcliffe College shall be the ordinary degrees of the University, bearing its official seal and the signature of its president. If the curriculum of Radcliffe is to represent the same amount of work as that of the University—and that appears to be the intention—and if the college is to be an integral part of the University, there is no reason why a distinction should be made between the college and the University degrees. Harvard has already taken such an honorable stand in recognizing and encouraging the higher education of women that its compliance with this request may almost be taken for granted.

President Cleveland's Administration must be in a bad way when even "The London Times" is compelled to rebuke it.

The Democracy is responsible for the tariff legislation of the present Congress. Republicans have no desire to share it with a demoralized party which has all that it can do to pull itself together.

When pawnbrokers are permitted under the law to extort 30 per cent for a single year upon loans less than \$100 in value, it is the urgent and imperative duty of the Legislature to put a stop to such outrageous exactions. The rate of interest ought promptly to be cut down at least two-thirds. Many pawnbrokers in the metropolis have become millionaires. They have amassed enormous fortunes by oppressing the poor.

Wanted at the White House: A scapegoat for the Hawaiian policy of infamy and imbecility.

The Real Estate Exchange of this city contains many large taxpayers. On its list of membership are the names of some of the largest owners of real estate in New-York. When this exchange expresses its earnest condemnation of Tammany methods and operations its utterances naturally attract much attention and ought to have great weight. The members of the exchange this week adopted resolutions which denounce in vigorous language the misgovernment with which Tammany Hall afflicts New-York. The proofs of appalling misrule on the part of Tammany are heaped higher daily. The people of New-York ought to be fully informed by this time of the abuses, wrongs and outrages which are committed here by Tammany agents and officeholders. They will sin against light and leading if they fail to elect an anti-Tammany Mayor and anti-Tammany officials in November next.

Mayor Scherren is a man who believes that actions speak with more emphasis than words.

A worse time to strike than the present it would be hard to imagine. It is almost impossible to believe that the men who indulge in threats of striking have any serious intention of carrying them out.

The City Club is doing a good work in exposing the extortion and blackmail which have been levied by Tammany agents upon shopkeepers and other business men. If all the New-Yorkers who have suffered from these and other ways at the hands of Tammany policemen and other tools of Tammany would unite to overthrow the corrupt Tammany combination, great would be the benefit to the city.

Sanford B. Dole, of Hawaii, cannot be "bluffed."

On the new Criminal Court Building in Central Park, niches have been provided, apparently for statues. What distinguished Tammany criminals are to be honored in this way? We are prepared to submit a list whenever this question is taken up for action by the proper authorities.

PERSONAL.

Theodore Wores, the California artist who has attracted attention by his Japanese paintings, has arrived in San Francisco from a fifteen months' tour of the Orient, bringing with him 150 pictures of Japanese life, which he intends to exhibit in this city and in London.

Great regret is felt in Berlin at the death of Privy Councillor Hermann Dauter, formerly Mayor of Bremen, who died at the age of 80. He was a man of great energy and public spirit. No one in the city was better known or more popular than Herr Dauter, who was in its service in one office or another for more than half a century. He saw Berlin grow from a comparatively small town, almost provincial in its character, to one of the great capitals of the world. He was born in Berlin in 1817, and lived for almost 80 years in his native city. Two years ago, on account of age, he resigned his office as Mayor.

Colonel Albert A. Pope, of Boston, will soon issue a volume containing a list of all the errors in school-books to which attention has been called through the publicity invited by Colonel Pope. They number thousands, and it is said that some of the publishers who are hardest hit are fighting hard to prevent any further publication of the list. The list of errors which have been transmitted to one school publishing house aggregates over 1,100.

The Princess Bismarck, who is a great admirer of England, recently addressed the following letter to one of her London friends: "Your little life of Wight is truly a garden of Eden. I am of my husband, the thought comes to me sometimes that we would have been both happier if Providence had designed your life to be spent in Wight as our field of activity. Although politics are strange to me, I cannot refrain from repeating what I have often said: 'I know that if I had had the choice of a nationality, I should have chosen to be a free Englishwoman, fresh, cultivated, trained in liberty and active life, and looked upon by my husband as something more than a zero or a plaything. With all my heart I love old England.'"

"Le Réveil du Maroc" the well-known international paper, published at Tangiers, announced in its issue of December 13, 1893, the arrival there of Mr. Barclay, the new Consul of the United States. Mr. Barclay arrived December 10 at the Moorish port, on board the cruiser Benbow, and was met by a special conveyance from the squadron of the Mediterranean. On the 11th, after the ordinary salutes of the cruiser Benbow, the American Consul was received at the landing place by Sir Mohamed Torres, Sultan's special representative and governor of the city.

Berlin, Jan. 11.—Professor Virchow, the well-known medical authority, is seriously ill with influenza.

THE TRIBUNE COAL AND FOOD FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.	
Previously acknowledged.....	\$1,628 72
Henry Morton.....	25 00
Protestant.....	25 00
S. V. Laflamme.....	25 00
P. J. W. H.....	25 00
Edmund T. W.....	25 00
P. J. W. H.....	25 00
Cash.....	25 00
S. H. Bowman, Chicago, Ill.....	10 00
Mrs. M. L. S.....	10 00
M. H. L.....	25 00
S. H. Bowman, Chicago, Ill.....	10 00
"Craig-Gordon".....	10 00
In His Name.....	25 00
New Rochelle.....	25 00
Parker, Wilder & Co.....	10 00
Cash.....	25 00
Johnston Sturge.....	25 00
E. M. K.....	25 00
C. E. H. Chatham, N. Y.....	25 00
R. B. T.....	25 00
W. R. T.....	25 00
Mrs. G. L. S.....	25 00
Joseph Gresham, Washington, D. C.....	25 00
A subscriber of the original issue of	25 00
The Tribune, Bloomfield, N. J.....	1 00
Y. L. H.....	25 00
L. S. H.....	25 00
Total, January 11, 1894.....	\$2,027 72

(Checks for the Coal and Food Fund should be drawn to the order of The Tribune and addressed to The Tribune, New-York City. Every dollar received for this fund will be applied directly for the relief of the poor. Nothing will be taken from it for expenses or salaries.)

AN ABUSED STATESMAN.

When the historian sits down to gather up the tangled ends of the present momentous period, to set things in order, give events their just proportion and throw upon the page the great characters that have dominated a stormy time, we may be sure the figure of Davis H. Waite, Governor of Colorado, large in outline, vivid in color, majestic in feature, with an aureole around him, a nimbus over him and a scroll of cuss words in his hand, will be there.

It is quite within bounds to say that, as the most conspicuous example of one of the tendencies of the time, he easily and gracefully takes the cake. It may be said of him that in a most tempestuous time he rode the whirlwind; and if he did not direct the storm he at least showed that he could give it several points and outflow it. It is not strange that such a man should encounter obloquy. He has probably encountered more obloquy to the square inch than any patriot of recent times, though we are free to say that if the Cleveland Administration continues in its present direction at the present rate of progress it will give him very brisk competition. The betting would be about even that the State Department would come in a close second. But in a neck and neck finish with any competitor, the Governor could simply lay his ears forward and come in an easy winner.

In what Governor Waite said in his recent message to the Colorado Legislature about the "storm of invectives and abuse" which he has encountered there is, it pains us to say, a great deal of truth. He has caught it from all quarters. And it must be said that neither the book agent of the Atlantic Coast nor the undaunted mule of the Inter-mountain regions of the West ever stood up against that kind of a storm with such unflinching courage. We do not now recall a single newspaper except The Tribune that has said a word in his defense. The spectacle of that great-souled, though at times a little bloodthirsty, patriot, breathing abuse and invectives and abuse of the American people, and giving back cuss words of all denominations from an ample vocabulary and an over-burdened heart, has taxed our admiration and won our regard. It has given us new ideas of the capacity of Colorado for furnishing that kind of statesman, and of the capacity of that kind of statesman to emit that kind of language. We have not been without him during the last six months—not for all the Hawaiian Islands. We point with pride to the way in which we have stood up for him. When all the world was saying he was a steadfast, straightforward, irreducible, unflinching and unflinching ass, we insisted upon a suspension of judgment, and that he should have more time. It may be true that there's something in the matter with his mouth, but isn't it a beauty for rapid firing? And if the general judgment of mankind should be established beyond question that he is all the different kinds of ass that men call him—what of it? Is there no need due to sincerity? Shall there be no allowance made for an ardent nature?

In voting to adjourn and refusing to print a message which it took the Governor two hours to deliver, it seems to us the Colorado Senate showed a lack of appreciation of a statesman who has done more to attract the attention of the civilized world to that young and enterprising State than all the discoveries of Cripple Creek. The remarks he made about the "immoral artifice," the "corrupt politicians" and "heartless and conscienceless money power" ought certainly to have the official stamp put upon them by the State Printer. They serve to illustrate a political period in the history of the State from which much instruction may be derived. No statesman of his time has performed such useful service as Governor Waite in enlightening public opinion on the financial questions which have so engaged his energies and called his vocabulary. For The Tribune's part we are very grateful to him for it. It will be an occasion for regret if the final adjournment of the Colorado Legislature should defeat the Governor's great scheme of finance, whereby the State of Colorado and the Republic of Mexico were to make each other rich and all their people happy by swamping seventy cents' worth of silver with the understanding that each should call it a dollar. The adjournment will deprive the world of a full view and free discussion of altogether the most picturesque system of finance that was ever put on exhibition. We console ourselves, however, with the reflection that whatever becomes of the Legislature, Davis H. Waite will remain on deck, constantly in evidence and frequently audible.

THE TWO SIDES.

The great gathering of woolen manufacturers in this city, and the speech of Representative Johnson, of Ohio, in the House, occurring on the same day, set the tariff issue sharply before the people. The woolen manufacturers with entire unanimity protested against the removal of duties on raw wool and the reduction of duties on woolen goods, declaring that the change proposed by the Wilson bill would be fatal to their industry in this country. On the other hand, Representative Johnson criticized the Wilson bill in the sharpest terms on the ground that it was altogether too weak, and not faithful to the Democratic platform or policy, and declared with great earnestness that he wanted out-and-out Free Trade, a single tax and no duties or custom houses whatever.

Mr. Johnson was one of the earnest and active men who controlled the majority in the Democratic National Convention, and led it to adopt the platform upon which Mr. Cleveland accepted his nomination. If the Democratic victory in 1892 meant anything as to questions of public policy, it meant that the Democratic party had deliberately determined to march toward Free Trade as far and as fast as it could. Mr. Johnson is one of those who frankly admit the fact, and show the utmost contempt for the men who try to conceal it. But if he and those who act with him are right, the question really before the country is not whether a partial reduction of duties, such as the Wilson bill makes, would be fatal to the industries of this country, but whether in the end the people will presently have to face Free Trade in a very different sense.

It is of no use to say that the party is not now prepared to abolish duties, or to strike down the great industries of the country without concealment or reserve, and that it must be judged by what it actually attempts to do. The truth is, as Mr. Waterson declared and Mr. Johnson also, that the Wilson bill has the support of the large majority of Democrats, not because it satisfies them, but because it is a long step in the direction in which they wish to go. It is a stride toward Free Trade and the destruction of the industries that exist by reason of protective duties. It is a shrewd calculation that, if the operation of such a measure for a year or two as men, but as a measure, would be a great victory for a great army of laborers into other employments, the voting force to uphold the protective duties that may then remain will be greatly diminished. It is not because the Democrats accomplish what they intend by the Wilson bill that they support it, but because they consider it as long a step toward what they intend as they can take this year.

The woolen manufacturers perfectly appreciate this state of facts. Undoubtedly there are

a law speedily, so as to enable prompt steps to be taken to punish the scoundrels on Staten Island who defied law and decency for base partisan ends.

It is understood that the President will send another message to Congress on the Hawaiian imbroglio to-day, and will transmit the latest dispatches received from Minister Willis. These reached him yesterday. Certainly twenty-four hours is not too long for the task of evolving a message that will reconcile Mr. Willis's action with the policy announced by the Administration three weeks ago. Only a remarkable man could do it in so short a time; but who does not know that Mr. Cleveland is truly remarkable?

Senator Cantor, acting for his party associates, endeavored to put the Republicans in a hole yesterday by proposing a resolution requesting the New-York City authorities to provide as much work as possible for the unemployed. He gave his case away by saying that he wanted to pledge the majority in advance to support bills that would be brought forward for public works in this city. On Mr. Parsons's motion the Senate amended the resolution so as to make it applicable to all the cities of the State, and then passed it by a unanimous vote. Mr. Cantor gained nothing except the enlargement of his reputation as a demagogue and a trickster.

"Unwise, impolitic and unjust." This is the strong language which the New-York Chamber of Commerce employs in condemnation of the proposed income tax. The resolution adopted yesterday further declares that such a tax is only tolerable as a war measure, is expensive to put in operation, socialistic in tendency, and unnecessary for the reason that sufficient revenue ought to be collected through the Custom House. Members of the Senate and House should take notice that this condemnation of the Wilson proposal is wholly unpatriotic. It is also to all intents and purposes unanimous, only one man out of the hundred present voting against the resolution.

THE NEW-JERSEY REVOLUTIONISTS.

The Democratic minority of the New-Jersey Senate are still endeavoring strenuously to sink to a lower level of degradation than they had succeeded in reaching when the Legislature met. It is well understood in New-Jersey, and should be understood wherever the occurrences of the last few days at Trenton are the subject of discussion, that this contest is not one in which honest partisans can take opposite sides. It is simply the last desperate struggle of the Kingsters who have plundered the State for their own enrichment to battle the forces of political and personal morality, to delay the retribution which is overtaking them, to hold on to a little longer to the agencies of public plunder which they set up and have maintained by violence and fraud. The people pronounced their doom last November, but they hope to postpone execution of the sentence for almost a year, and in the mean time to carry on their criminal swindling, to drain the treasury a little drier, to get a little more profit out of their own shame.

It is not often that such terms as these can be applied without a suspicion of injustice to public officials in any civilized community. Concerning the members of the Democratic ring in New-Jersey they express the literal truth. They are not employed by adherents of one party in the heat of passion to describe the adherents of another party. They are the words calmly and deliberately chosen by citizens of all parties, in every township of the State, to characterize the enemies of the Commonwealth. Party lines in New-Jersey have been almost obliterated in the uprising against these oppressors, as the results of the election proved two months ago, and as events are proving now conclusively every day. There is no possibility of doubting the nature and the force of public sentiment throughout the State as it has been exemplified during this week at the Capitol. Only the self-restraint of Republican legislators has prevented such a display of popular feeling as would have terrified even the boldest of the usurpers. There has been force enough in Trenton all the week to put an instant end to their proceedings if it were invoked.

There is reason to believe that the most dangerous incitement to violence has been met and resisted, and that slowly, perhaps, but surely the conflict of right and wrong will proceed to a final settlement. To his everlasting shame, Governor Werts is one of the few citizens of New-Jersey hitherto deemed respectable who have publicly sided with the corrupt and audacious revolutionists. His sympathy and co-operation are temporarily important because of his official station, and it seems necessary to assume that his example and persuasion will seduce some other public functionaries upon whom McDermott and his creatures rely for practical assistance. If so, a resort to the courts will be inevitable, and it is not yet clear that the higher courts of New-Jersey are owned by the Ring. But if honest men should be compelled to revise their opinions even on that point, as unhappily they have already been compelled to do on other points, the future will remain secure—not the remote future, but the future that is distant less than a year. The worst that can happen, perhaps, rather, the best that can happen, is another, a final appeal to the people. The verdict that they will then render will be forecast by the verdict which they rendered last November. They meant that to be complete and irreversible. They will not leave so much as a loophole for escape another time.

VAILLANT'S SENTENCE.

Vaillant's sentence would be impossible under American law, and is phenomenal even in France. Atrocious as was the dynamite plot, no one was killed by the explosion. The death sentence of the bomb-thrower does not embody the principle of a life for a life. The assassin's life is not declared to be forfeited because murder was committed. The motive of the crime may have been murderous, but the act was not murder. Vaillant, however, has been condemned to death, and unless an appeal be made to the Court of Cassation, the sentence will be executed within ten days. Apart from the active participation of the judges in the prosecution, which is a characteristic peculiarity of French criminal procedure, the sentence itself is extraordinary. It resembles the summary and merciless proceedings of a military court in Russia, yet it records the deliberate judgment of jury and bench under the criminal code of a highly civilized European State.

Such a sentence as this, whatever the legal aspects may be, denotes civic courage on the part of the French tribunal in dealing with Anarchist crime. The first jury which passed judgment upon the crimes of Ravachol was influenced by him but pleaded extenuating circumstances, and thereby secured a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life, although he was subsequently convicted on another charge and put to death. Vaillant's crime has been dealt with rigorously and without flinching. Whether his plot is regarded as an act of high treason against the State, and hence as properly punishable by death, or whether the court has considered it necessary for the protection of existing institutions to make an awful example of him, no injustice has been done in either case. Vaillant deserves no mercy. Anarchists make war upon all forms of government and authority. They are rebels

Amusements.

ADRIEN'S THEATRE—Tartuffe and Les Prestieuses Rivalues.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In OM Kentucky.
AMERICAN THEATRE—The Voyage of Eusebie.
AMERICAN PINE ARCADE SOCIETY GALLERIES. 215 West 52nd-st.—Exhibition.
BLOOM THEATRE—A Country Sport.
BROADWAY THEATRE—Robin Hood.
CARNegie MUSIC HALL—10 a. m. to 6 p. m.—The Living Christ.
CASSINO—815 The Princess Ninette.
COLUMBIAN THEATRE—815 The District Fair.
DALY'S THEATRE—815 Shore Acres.
EDEN MUSEUM—230—8—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—815—The Wind.
EMPIRE THEATRE—815—The Professor's Love Story.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—815—The Road to Ruin.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE—1229 to 1030—Yankee Doodle.
HOTT'S MASON SQUARE THEATRE—830—Hot's A Tragic Comedy.
HYVING PLACE THEATRE—815—The Last Word.
KOSTER & FLATZ—8—Sawdust.
LYCEUM THEATRE—815—Country Cousins.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—From 2 to 11 p. m.—Single Exhibition.
MUSIC HALL, 37th-st. and 7th-ave.—815—Concert.
NEW-AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE—2—America—8—Sensational.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition.
PROFESSOR'S THEATRE—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Vaudeville.
PARKER THEATRE—815—1402.
STANDARD THEATRE—830—Charley's Aunt.
STAR THEATRE—815—Africa.
TONTI THEATRE—815—2—Vaudeville.
TATTLER'S, 55th-st. and 7th-ave.—230—815—Hagenbeck's Trained Animals.
10TH STREET THEATRE—8—Darkest Russia.

Index to Advertisements.

Advertisements.....	Page Col.	Page Col.
Banks & Brokers.....	1	50
Business Notices.....	1	50
Cooperation National.....	1	50
Housing Societies.....	1	50
Insurance.....	1	50
Medical.....	1	50
Political.....	1	50
Real Estate.....	1	50
Religious.....	1	50
Social.....	1	50
Travelling.....	1	50
Wine & Liquor.....	1	50
Yacht & Boat.....	1	50
Leads & Meetings.....	1	50
Legal.....	1	50

Business Notices.

Keep's Dress Shirts to measure, 60¢ for \$5.00; new shirts at any price. 850 and 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

TRIBUTE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Single 1 year, 6 mos, 3 mos, 1 mo, copy Daily 7 days a week, 10¢; 20¢; 30¢; 40¢; 50¢; 60¢; 70¢; 80¢; 90¢; 1.00; 1.20; 1.50; 2.00; 2.50; 3.00; 3.50; 4.00; 4.50; 5.00; 5.50; 6.00; 6.50; 7.00; 7.50; 8.00; 8.50; 9.00; 9.50; 10.00; 10.50; 11.00; 11.50; 12.00; 12.50; 13.00; 13.50; 14.00; 14.50; 15.00; 15.50; 16.00; 16.50; 17.00; 17.50; 18.00; 18.50; 19.00; 19.50; 20.00; 20.50; 21.00; 21.50; 22.00; 22.50; 23.00; 23.50; 24.00; 24.50; 25.00; 25.50; 26.00; 26.50; 27.00; 27.50; 28.00; 28.50; 29.00; 29.50; 30.00; 30.50; 31.00; 31.50; 32.00; 32.50; 33.00; 33.50; 34.00; 34.50; 35.00; 35.50; 36.00; 36.50; 37.00; 37.50; 38.00; 38.50; 39.00; 39.50; 40.00; 40.50; 41.00; 41.50; 42.00; 42.50; 43.00; 43.50; 44.00; 44.50; 45.00; 45.50; 46.00; 46.50; 47.00; 47.50; 48.00; 48.50; 49.00; 49.50; 50.00; 50.50; 51.00; 51.50; 52.00; 52.50; 53.00; 53.50; 54.00; 54.50; 55.00; 55.50; 56.00; 56.50; 57.00; 57.50; 58.00; 58.50; 59.00; 59.50; 60.00; 60.50; 61.00; 61.50; 62.00; 62.50; 63.00; 63.50; 64.00; 64.50; 65.00; 65.50; 66.00; 66.50; 67.00; 67.50; 68.00; 68.50; 69.00; 69.50; 70.00; 70.50; 71.00; 71.50; 72.00; 72.50; 73.00; 73.50; 74.00; 74.50; 75.00; 75.50; 76.00; 76.50; 77.00; 77.50; 78.00; 78.50; 79.00; 79.50; 80.00; 80.50; 81.00; 81.50; 82.00; 82.50; 83.00; 83.50; 84.00; 84.50; 85.00; 85.50; 86.00; 86.50; 87.00; 87.50; 88.00; 88.50; 89.00; 89.50; 90.00; 90.50; 91.00; 91.50; 92.00; 92.50; 93.00; 93.50; 94.00; 94.50; 95.00; 95.50; 96.00; 96.50; 97.00; 97.50; 98.00; 98.50; 99.00; 99.50; 100.00; 100.50; 101.00; 101.50; 102.00; 102.50; 103.00; 103.50; 104.00; 104.50; 105.00; 105.50; 106.00; 106.50; 107.00; 107.50; 108.00; 108.50; 109.00; 109.50; 110.00; 110.50; 111.00; 111.50; 112.00; 112.50; 113.00; 113.50; 114.00; 114.50; 115.00; 115.50; 116.00; 116.50; 117.00; 117.50; 118.00; 118.50; 119.00; 119.50; 120.00; 120.50; 121.00; 121.50; 122.00; 122.50; 123.00; 123.50; 124.00; 124.50; 125.00; 125.50; 126.00; 126.50; 127.00; 127.50; 128.00; 128.50; 129.00; 129.50; 130.00; 130.50; 131.00; 131.50; 132.00; 132.50; 133.00; 133.50; 134.00; 134.50; 135.00; 135.50; 136.00; 136.50; 137.00; 137.50; 138.00; 138.5